trary, like a bold and real Statesmun, he was ever among the first to meet the peril and hazard his fame upon the remedy. It is fresh in the memory of us all that, when the furry of sectionri discord lately threatened to sever the Confederary, Mr. Char, though withdrawn from public life and oppressed by the burden of years, came back to the Senate, the theatre of his glory, and devoted the remnant of his strength to the sacred duty of preserving the Union of the St-tes. With characteristic courage he took the lead in proposing a scheme of settlement—but though willing to assume the responsibility of proposing a plan of settlement, he did not, with petty ambition, insist upon its adoption to the exclusion of other moder—but taking his own as a stretch which is the set of the settlement of the s

posing a plan of settlement, he did not, with petty ambi-tion, insist upon its adoption to the exclusion of other moder—but taking his own as a starting point for dis-cussion and practical action, he nobly labored with his competitors to change and improve it in such form as to make it an acceptable adjustment. Throughout the ar-duous struggle, the love of country expelled the spirit of tellishness, and Mr. CLAY proved for the third time that

atthough he was ambitious and loved glory, he had no unboly ambition to mount to fame on the confusion of his country, and this conviction is lodged in the hearts

the aid of letters borne by tradition from generation to generation. Every memorial of such a man will possess a jvalue to his countrymen. His tomb will be a hallowed spot, and his countrymen as they visit it may well exclaim—such graves as his are pilgrime shrines—shrines to no creed or code confined,—the Delphian vales, the palestines, the Meccas of the mind.

In conclusion he offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States have received with the deepest sensibility, intelligence of the death of the Hon. Hanny Clay, a Senator in Congress from the State of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the officers and members of the House of Representatives will wear the usual badge of mourn-

Resolved, That the officers and members of the House of Representatives will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days as a testimonial of the profound respect this House entertains for the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That the officers and members of this House, in a body, will attend the funeral of Hon. HENRY CLAY on the day appointed for that purpose by the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this House in relation to the death of Hon. HENRY CLAY be communicated to the family of the deceased by the Clerk.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, this House now adjourn to

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, tais House now adjourn to the day appointed for the funeral.

Mr. Ewing next delivered an address, and was followed by Mr. Caskie, who represents the District of CLAV's birth-place.

Mr. Chandler, as the senior representative from Pennsylvania, spoke in the name of that State. Messrs. Bayley, Va., Venable, Haven, Brooks, Faulkner, Parker, ind., Gentry and Bowie, likewise addressed the House in brief and eloquent speeches, highly laudatory of the deceased.

mr. Walsh said he felt too unwell to speak, and asked

and obtained the privilege of printing a speech.

The resolutions submitted by Mr. Breekenridge were unanimously adopted; and the House adjourned.

In Baltimore.

Washington as take part in the funeral solemnities. The flags to-day are displayed at half mast, and public buildings are clothed in mourning. Universal grief is impressed on every counterance.

Second Dispatch.

ary and civic procession, and escorted through the ary and civic procession, and escorted through the ary to the Philadelphia Railroad depôt, or in event their being kept in the city till Friday morning, to the example, where they will lay in state, surrounded by

a guard of honor.

All business is to be suspended during the procession, and minute guns are to be fired. A committee of citizens will accompany the remains until they are taken charge of by the authorities of Publadelphia. Nearly all the engine-house are covered to the top of their steeples with emblems of mourning, and the houses of the city will be simplicify decreased.

steeples with emblems of mourning, and the houses of the city will be similarly decorated.

The Exchange, City Hall and other public buildings are in mourning. The demonstration here will be universal and most imposing.

The City Council was called together this afternoon by the Mayor, and scopted resolutions of respect to the memory of CLAY, directing the shrouding in mourning of the public offices, and providing for the reception of the remains with a funeral procession, should they pass through here on their way to Kentucky.

At Brooklyn. The National banner, State and City

city and the City Hall, hotels, and poles throughout the city and the shipping in the river, were displayed at half-mast yesterday, in token of respect to the memory

Flags were flying yesterday at half-mast

from shipping and public houses, and the ferry-house and several engine-houses were hung with crape, as an expression of grief for Mr. Clay.

At Newburgh, N. Y.

Tidings of the death of this great patriot and statesman reached this place by telegraph on Tuesday at 1 o'clock, P M, and shortly after the fronts of all the principal stores and places of public business in the village were dressed in mourning, and the flags on all the vessels in the harbor and bay and upon the dag staff at Washington's Headquarters were displayed at half-mast. Deep sadness was expressed in the countenance of every citizen. The authorities of this village have

already taken proper measures to give an appropriate public demonstration of respect to the memory of this great and good man at an early day.

Boston.

Mr. Clay's Remains.

Boston, Wednesday, June 30, 1852.

Tidings of the death of this great patriot

of HENRY CLAY.

Baltimone, Wednesday, June 30, 1852. A large meeting was held at the Ex-

e people. Breckenridge, after further eulogizing Mr. CLAY,

wy and of liberty.

Reserved. That, penetrated by these feelings, and dekrous of restifying, however faintly, our appreciation of
sircus of restifying, and services an distinguished, a
character so lefty, and services and distinguished, a
character of seven from the Board of Assistant Aldernet be specified to confer with a like committee from the Bard of Aldermen, to devise suitable measures on the Bard of Mer. York, in honor of the memory

at Ald. Barker, on presenting the resolutions

Addition Aid. Barker, on presenting the resolutions, advised the Board in torins calogistic of the high character of deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Assistat Aid. Barker, Woodward Mabbatt, Anderson, Wright McGowan, and Valentine, appointed the Committee.

Press Board of Aldermen—Communication from His Free Board of Aldermen—Communication from His Rosof the Mayor, in relation to the decesse of Hon. HENRY CLAY. Ordered to be entered on the minutes. Resolutions in favor of adopting suitable measures in relation to death of deceased. (See report of Board of Aldermen.) Unanimously concurred in.

The Board then adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Board then adjourned.

THE LAW COLETS.

Lette Court of Common Pless, yesterday, Theodore E. Tomlinson, Esq., addressed the Court is a few culogistic remarks as to the character of Mr. Clay, and moved, as a mark of respect, that the Court adjourn. The motion was responded to by Judge Woodruf, and the Court adjourned—In the second branch, before Judge Ingraham, a similar motion was made by Mr. Walden, and replied to by the Judge, and the Court adjourned.

haseb, before Junge made by Mr. Walden, and replied to by the Judge, and made by Mr. Walden, and replied to by the Judge, and the Court adjourned.

In the Circuit Court, Mr. Evarts addressed the Court, and was replied to by Judge Edwards as follows:

Although the event which has been aliuded to had been to some time expected, it has produced sorrow and gloom throughout the community. There was no man smoon us who had for so long a period acted a gromment part in the affairs of the nation as Mr. Cr.av. At the lime when he first came forward in public life, our Government was yet regarded as an experiment; but at that time the men who had carried us through the peris of the Revolution still exercised a controlling intended and it was from the Fathers of the Republiciate he acquired his first lessons of political widom. He no roomer appeared in our national councils than he became a master spirit, and at an age when most men are receiving their political education, he became leader. The millions of the triends of liberty in other tands, will receive the news of his death with emotions too

seler. The millions of the friends of liberty in other lands, sill receive the news of his death with emotions too deep for utterance.

At the name of Henry Clay we are now hushed in a tiene and grief. There is no hurra for him who so deep and grief. There is no hurra for him who so deep carried with him the people with an enthuslasm upparalleled. He has made his last appeal to his countrymen, and it was for the Union of this glorious confideracy, and we all know how that appeal has been confideracy, and we all know how that appeal has been confideracy. countrymen, and it was for the Union of this glorious conicderacy, and we all know how that appeal has been answered. He is now silent, and sleeps the sleep of death, but he has left us with the triumph of his great and glorious deeds, to brighten our path for the faurre. It is needless in this place to recount the various acts of sife so devoted to the service of his country. They are the theme of childhood and of age.

The people of this great nation have been for some time warned of the disease which has been creeping over the majestic and stately form of HENRY CLAY—yet his death will create a melancholy bereavement in the heart of his countrymen. The great man of this nation

over the majestic and stately form of Henry Clay—yet Ms death will create a meiancholy bereavement in the heart of his countrymen. The great man of this nation has dropped away—but Time, endless Time, will recall the lories of his past life, and many a page of the history of this country will be aderned and illuminated with the life, character and services of Henry Clay.

In the Supreme Court, special term, a similar motion was made, and the following entry made upon the minutes:

"C. P. Kirkland, Esq., announced to the Court the esth of the Hon. Henry Clay, and after a few culo date of the Hon. Henry Clay, and after a few culo date remarks upon the character of the distinguished deed, moved that as a tribute of respect to the memory of the flustrious deceased, this Court do now adjourn "N. R. Blunt, Esq., with a few appropriate remarks

\*\*Constant Property of the distinguished dead, this term now close, and the Court after pronouncing a brief eulogy on the deceased, directed that in respect to the memory of the distinguished dead, this term now close, and the Court distinguished dead, this term now close, and the Court

#### In Washington.

Washington.

Washington, Wednesday, June 30, 1852.

The following is the order of proceedings for the funeral to-morrow of Hon. Henny Clay:
The Committee of Arrangements, pail bearers and mourners will attend at the National Hotel, the late retifence of the deceased, at 11 o'clock A. M., Thursday, July 1, 1859.

At 114 o'clock the members of the two Houses of Congress will assemble at the same place, at which

Congress will assemble at the same place, at which time the corpse will be removed, in charge of the Committee of Arrangements, attended by the members and chicers of the two Houses of Congress, to the Senate Chamber, where divine service will be performed.

At the conclusion of the service, the corpse will be

placed in the rotunds, where it will remain till 31-o'clock, when it will be removed in charge of the Com-

o'clock, when it will be removed in charge of the Com-mittee of Arrangements, and the pail bearers to the Rail-road Dépôt, where it will be confided to the Committee speciated to accompany it to Kentucky.

Messrs. Underwood, Jones, (of Tenn.) Case, Fish, nouston and Stockton were appointed the Committee to extend the corpse to Kentucky.

The pail bearers for the funeral to-merrow are Case, Mangum, Bodge (of Wisconsin,) Pratt, Atchison and Sell.

Rev. Mr. Butler offered up an appropriste prayer, alluding most feelingly to the national be Mr. Underwood then announced the death of HENRY CLAY, and pronounced an interesting and feeling obit-Mr. Cass said, Mr. President again has an impressive warning come to teach us that "in the midst of life, we are in death"—the ordinary labors of this hall are suspended and its contentions husbed before the power of this who says to the storm of human passions, as he said of old to the waves of Galillee. "Peace, be still," the lessons of His providence, severe as they may be eiten become meretful despensations, like that which is now spreading sorrow through the land, and which is reminding us that we have higher duties to fulfil and saver responsibilities to encounter than those that meet us here when we lay our hands upon His Holy Word and invoke his Holy name, promising to be faithful to that Constitution which He gave us in His mercy, and will windraw only in the hour of our bindness, and disobedience, and of His own wrath. Another great man has fallen in our land, ripe, indeed, in years and in honor, but never dearer to the American people than when called from the theater of his services and renown to that final bar where the lofty and the lowly must all meet at last. I do not rise upon this mournful occasion to indulge in the language of panegytic—my regard for the memory of the dead, and for the obligations of the living, would equally rebuke such a course—the severity of truth is at once our proper duty, and our best consolation. Born during the revulutionary struggle, our deceased associate was one of the few remaining public men who connect the present experation with the actors in the trying scenes of that evential period, and whose names and deeds will soon be known only in the history of their country. He was another Illustration, and a nobledone, too, of the glorious equality of our institutions, which freely offer their reward to all who justily seek them, for he was the arcillect of his own fortune, having made his way in life by self exertion, and he was an early adventurer in the great forest of the Veet, then a world of primitive vegenition, but now the abode of intelligence and religion—of Mr. Cass said, Mr. President again has an impressive og come to teach us that "in the midst of jet, I believe he was as pure a patriot as ever participated in the councils of a nation,—anxious for the public good and seeking to attain it during all the vicinstrates of a long and eventful life. That he exercised a powerful influence within the sphere of his action through the whole country, indeed, we slifeed and kn m, and we amow, too, the eminent endowments which gave him tots high distinction, trank and fearless in the expression of his options and in the performance of his duries, with rare powers of cloquences which never failed to rivet the strentien of his auditory, and write always combet the strentien of his auditory, and which always combet the prompt in decision and firm in action, and with a vigorous intellecturalized in the contests of a stirring life, and strengthened by enlarged experience viction—prempt in decision and firm in action, and with a vigorous intellectirained in the contests of a sairring life, and strengthened by enlarged experience and observation, joined withat to an ardent leve of country sip to great purity of purpose. These were the elements of his power and success, and we dwell upon them with mournful gratification now when we shall soon follow him to the cold and allent tomb,—before we shall commit earth to earth, as the to asked, dust to duat—but with the blessed conviction of the truth of that stylae revelation which teaches us that there is life and hope asyond the narrow house where we shall leave bim alone to the mercy of his God and of ours. He has passed by yound the reach of human praise or censure, but the judgment of his contemporaries has preceded and pronounced the judgment of history, and his name and tame wil shed laster upon his country, and will be proudly charished in the hearts of his countrymen for long ages to come—yes, they will be cherished and freshy remembered when these marble columns that surround us—so often the witnesses of his triumphs, but in a few brief hours, when his mortal frame, despoiled of the immortal spirit, shall rest under this dome for the last time—to become the mightiest fall before the great destroyer—when these marble columns shall themselves have fallen like all the works of man, leaving their broken fragments to toil the story of former magnificence amid the very ruins that announce decay and devolution. I was often with thing of the world, were fast fading away before him—he knew that the silver cord was almost loosened, and

that the golden bowl was breaking at the fountain, but that the golden bowl was breaking at the fountain, but he was resigned to the will of Providence, leading that He who gave has the right to take away in He own good time and manner. After his duty to his Crestor, and his anxiety for his family, his first care was for his country, and his first wish for the preservation and perpetuation of the Constitution and the Union, as dear to tim in the hour of death as they had ever been in the vigor of life—of that Constitution and Union, whose defense in the last and greatest crids of their peril had called forth all his energies and hid attimulated those memorable and powerful educts, which he who witnessed can never forget, and which no doubt hastened the final canastrophe which a nation now delastened the final canastrophe which a nation now delastened the final canastrophe which a nation now deastened the final estastrophe which a nation a lores with a sincerity and unanimity not less ble to themselves than to the memory of the obable to themselves than to the memory of the object of their affections, and when we shall enter that narrow valley through which he has passed before us, and which leads to the judgment seat of God, may we be able to say through faith in his Son our Savier, in the beautiful Hymn of the dying Christian—dying, but ever lising translator.

beautiful Hynn of the dying Cartanan—Tying, our overliving triumphant:

"The world recedes, it disappears—
Heaven opens on my eyes; my ears
With sounds seraphic ring—
Lend, lend your wings—I mount, I fly—
Ch. grave, where is thy situry!
Oh. death, where is thy situry!
"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."
Mr. Hunter followed, and claimed for Virginia a place among the mourners of her filiustrious son. He passed as high eulogium upon the public acts of Mr. CLAY and his patriotism.

his patriotism.

Mr. Hale alluded to the national bereavement, and Mr. Hale alluded to the handle before of Mr. CLAY's boke in the highest terms of admiration of Mr. CLAY's forts in behalf of the struggling South American Colo-

efforts in behalf of the strugging South America.

Mr. Clemens spoke most eloquently of the purity and fervor of Mr. Clay's patriotism, and said it must have cheered his last moments to know that both political parties of the country had adopted and resolved to multish unimpaired the platform he had erected.

Mesers, Cooper, Seward, Jones of Iowa, and Brooks followed, in tributes to the memory and virtues of the deceased.

of the people.

Mr. Breckenridge, after further eulogizing Mr. CLAY, said he never faltered in a double sense—the country was never in doubt as to his opinions or his purposes, in all the contests of his time—his position on great public questions was as clear as the Sun in a cloudless sky.—Sir, standing by the grave of this great man, and considering these things, how contemptible appears the more legerdemain of politics. What a reproach is his life on that take policy which would tride with a great and upright people. If I were to write his epitaph I would inscribe, as the highest eulogy on the stone that shall mark his resting place, "Here lies a man who was in the public service for more than fifty years, and never attempted to deceive his countrymen."

Mr. Breckenside held up the character of Mr. CLAY for initiation by the youth of the country, and said in conclusion that, "his name will be a living and immortal name, a name that will descend to posterity without the aid of letters borne by tradition from generation to generation. Every memorial of such a man will pea deceased.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Underwood,

were then adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of Six be appointed by the President of the Senate to take orders for superintending the funeral of Henny CLAY, take a member of this body, which will take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock meridian, and that the Senate will attend the same.

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, will go into mourning for one month, by the usual mode of wearing crape on the left arm.

rm.
Resolved, As a further mark of respect entertained by Resolved, As a further mark of respect entertained by the Senate for the memory of Hexay Clay and his long and distinguished services to his country, that his remains, in pursuance of the known wishes of his family, be removed to the place of sepulture selected by himself, at Lexington, in Kentucky, in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and attended by a Committee of six Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, who shall have full power to carry this resolution into

olred. That as an additional mark of respect to the Resolved. That as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn. Messrs. Hunter, Dawson, Jones of Iowa, Cooper, Bright and Smith, were appointed the Committee of Arrangements for the funeral. The Senate then ad-

After prayer by Rev. C. M. Butler, and the reading of yesterday's journal, the resolutions of the Senate in relation to HENER CLAY'S death were received and read,

When Mr. Breckenridge said: I rise to perform the melan-

lation to Hanna Clay's death were received and read, when

Mr. Breckenridge said: I rise to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to this House the death of Hennay Clay, a Senator in Congress from the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Mr. Clay expired at his lodgings in this city, yesterday, at 11% o'clock, A. M., in the 76th year of his age. His noble intellect was unclouded to the last. After protracted suffering, he passed away without pain, and so quietly did the spirit leave the frame, that the monent of departure was not observed by the friends who watched at his bedside. His last hours were cheered by the presence of an affectionate son. He died surrounded by friends who, during his long illness, had done all that affection could suggest to soothe his sufferings. Although this sad event has been expected for many months, the shock it has produced and the innumerable tributes of respect to his memory exhibited on every side, and in every form, prove the depth of the public sorrow and the greatness of the publicloss. Imperishably associated as his name has been for fifty years with every great event affecting the fortunes of our country, it is difficult to realize that he has indeed gone for ever—it is difficult to feel that we shall see no more his noble form within these walls—that we shall hear no more his patriotic tones—now arousing his countrymen to vindicate their rights against a foreign foe—now imploring them to preserve concord among themselves. We shall see him no more. The memory and the general gloom the Capitol itself looks desolate, as if the genius of the place had departed. Alresdy the intelligence has reached almost every quarter of the Republic, and a great people mourn with us, to-day, the death of their most illustrious citizen, sympathizing deeply, as we do, with his family and friends, yet private affliction is absorbed in the general stortow, for the spectacle of a whole community lamenting the loss of a great man is far more touching than any municiestation of private grief. In speakin A large meeting was held at the Exspect to the memoral to take measures for showing respect to the memory of HENRY CLAY. Mayor Jerome
presided, assisted by numerous Vice-Presidents and
Secretaries. Z. Collins Lee made an eloquent address
recapitulating the virtues of the deceased, &c.
Resolutions were adopted recommending our citizens
to close their places of business on the day of the funeral and wear crape on the left arm for thirty days;
minute gurs to be fired and flags displayed at half mast.
If the crypse be brought through the city a funeral procession is recommended.

A Committee of Twenty was appointed to proceed to
Washington so take part in the funeral solemnities. Second Dispatch.

The following arrangements in we been made for the reception of the remains of HENNY CLAY in this city:
The Mayor, members of the City Council and a large committee of the citizens will proceed to Washington to-morrow morning, for the purpose of attending the ceremony there and escorting the remains to Baltimore. The remains are expected to leave Washington at 4 o'clock to-morrow afterneon in a special train, arriving here at 5½.

They will be received at the outer dépôt by a military and civic procession, and escorted through the necessary, the measures of Adjustment of the Adjustment of the Solidary of which he so largely contributed; but the state of his health did not allow him to participate in the discussions of the Senate. During the winter he was confined almost wholly to his room, with slight changes in his condition, but gradually losing the remnant of his strength. Through the long and dreary winter he conversed much and cheerfully with his friends and trok great luterest in public address usint of his strength. Intringing the long and dreary winter he conversed much and cheerfully with his friends, and took great interest in public affairs. While he did not expect a restoration to health, he cherished the hope that the mili season of spring would bring him strength enough to return to Ashland, that he soight die in the bosom of his family. But, alsa: spring, that brings life to all Nature, brought no life nor hope to him. After the month of March, his vital powers rapidly waited, and for weeks he lay patiently awaiting the stroke of death. The approach of the destroyer had no terror for him. No clouds overhung his future. He met the end with composure, and his pathway to the grave was lightened by the immortal hopes which spring from the Christian feith. Not long before his death, having just returned from Kentucky, I bore to him a token of affection from his excellent wife. Never can I forget his appearance, his manner, or his words. After speaking of his family and his country, he changed the conversation to his own fortune, and, looking on me with his fine eye, undimned and his voice full of its original compass and melody, he said—"I am not afraid to die, sir,—I have hope, faith, and some confidence,—I do not think any wan can be entirely certain in research to his future state. melody, he said—"I am not airsid to die, sir,—i have hepe, isith, and some confidence,—I do not think any man can be entirely certain in regard to his future state, but I have an abiding trust in the merits and meditation of our Saviour." It will assuage the grief of his family to know, that he looked hopefully beyond the tomo; and a Christian people will rejoice to hear that such a man in his lest hours reposed with simplicity and confi-dence on the premises of the gospel. It is the custom on occasions like the present, to speak of the parentage and childhood of the decessed and to follow step by

dence on the premises of the gospal. It is the custom on occasions like the present, to speak of the parentage and childhood of the deceased and to follow step by step through life. I will not attempt, sir, to relate even all the great events of Mr. CLAY's life, because they are familiar to the whole country, and it would be needless to enumerate a long list of public services that form a part of American history. Beginning life as a friendless boy with but few advantages, save those conferred by nature, while yet a minor, he left Virginia, the State of his birth, and commenced the practice of law, in Lexington, in Kentucky. At a bar remarkable for numbers and talent, Mr. CLAY soon rose to the first rank. At a very early age, he was elected in the Country of Fayette to the Gener. Assembly of Kentucky and was the Speaker of that body. As a United States Sonator, as a Member of this House, and its Speaker, as a Representative of his Country stroad, and as a high officer in the Executive department of the Government, he was intimately connected for nearly 50 years with every great measures of this period I not propose to speak; many of them have passed away, and are remembered only as the occasions for the great intellectual efforts that marked their discussion. Concerning others, opinions are still divided; they will go into history with the reasons on Arrangements are being made for an appropriate expression of regret for the death of CLAY. nave passed away, and are remembered only as the occasions for the great intellectual efforts that marked
their discussion. Concerning others, epinions are still
divided; they will go into history with the reasons on
either side rendered by the greatest intellects of the
time. As a leader to a deliberative body, he had no equal
in America. In hise, intellect, person, eloquence and
courage united to form a character fit to command.
He hired with his own enthusiasm, and centrolled by
his amazing will, individuals and masses. No reverse
could crush his spirit, nor defeat reduce him to despair.
Equally erect and dauntless in presperity or adversity.
When successful, he moved to the accomplishment of
his purposes with severe resolution—when defeated,
he railed his broken bands around him, and from his
eagle eye shot along their ranks the contagion of his
own courage. Destined for a leader, he everywhere
asserted his destiny. In his long and eventful life he
came in contact with men of all ranks and professions,
but he rever felt that he was in the presence of a man
superior to himself. In the assemblies of the people—
at the bar—in the Senate—everywhere within the circle of his personal presence he assumed a prominence.
But the supremacy of Mr. Clax as a party leader was
not his only nor highestitle to renown—that title is to be
found in the purply patriotic spirit which on great occasions always signalized 1 is cenduct. We have had
no statesman who in times of real imminent public peril
has exhibited a more genuine and enlarged patriotism At a meeting of the Governor and Councli, to-day, it was

Resolved. As a mark of respect to the memory fof
HENEX CLAY, that minute guns be fired on Boston Commen during the funeral services at Washington, and
flags on the Capitol be displayed at half mast. Mr. Clay's Remains.

We learn that, some time early in the spring, when the state of Mr. Clay's health did not forbid the idea of bis again reaching Ashland, the Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad kindly offered a special train to convey him to Dunkirk, thus enabling him to avoid the passage of the Alleghanies by stage coach at that inclement season, and securing to him as much privacy and comfort as, in his weak condition, he could expect to receive. He then expressed his intention of taking that route, in the event of his attempting to reach home. The telegraph reports that his remains will be taken to Kentucky over the Erie Road, leaving Washington at i o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon. The Directors will, therefore, have the melancholy homor of casions always signalized its conduct. We have had no statesman who in times of real imminent public peril bas exhibited a more genuine and enlarged patriotism than Hayaw Clay. Whenever a question presented itself actually threatening the existence of the Union, Mr. Clay, rising above the passions of the hour, always exerted his powers to solve it peacefully and honorably. Although more liable than most men, from his impetuous, ardent nature, to feel strongly the passions common to us all, it was his rare faculty to be able to subdue them in a great crisis, and to hold toward all

subdue them in a great crisis, and to hold toward all sections of the confederacy the language of concord and brotherly love. Sir, it will be a proud pleasure to every true American heart to remember the great occasions

home. The teegraph reports taken to Kentucky over the Erie Road, leaving Washington at 4 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoor. The Directors will, therefore, have the melancholy homor of bearing his body homeward, not in the way that they anticipated, and yet in the manner indicated by the illustrious statesman himself, just before his death. Further from Mexico. Baltimone, Wednesday, June 30, 1852.
Two mails from New-Orleans arrived

The Picapune has some additional Mexican items.

The Picapune has some additional Mexican items.

Frevious to the adjournment of Congress, Government made an application to be vested with extraordiment made. hary powers.

The Committee to whom this application was referred reported, "There is no reason why the demand made to-day by the Government for extraordinary powers should be granted." This report was immediately taken

when Mr. CLAY has displayed a sublime patriotism—when the ill temper engendered by the times, and the mill crabbe jealousties of the day seemed to have been I from his bosom by the expu sive power of the noder feelings—when every throb of his heart was given to his whole country, every chort of his incellect dedicated to her service. Whe does not remember the three periods when the American system of government was exposed to its severe trials—and who does not know that when History shall relate the straights that proceeded and the dangers which were accessed by the Missouri Compromise, the Tariff Compromise of 1812, and the Adjustment of 1850, the same pages will record the gentus, the eloquence and the gentiation of History Clay? Nor was it the nature of Mr. Clay to by behind until measures of adjustment were maured, and then come forward to swell a majority. On the contrary, like a bold and real Statesman, he was ever among the first to meet the peril and hazard his fame into consideration, discussed, and finally adopted, by we to of 74 Year to 13 Nava. It was thought that after this decided check the Ministry would resign, but they

Proclamation by the Governor-Francis Skiddy. ALBANY, Wednesday, June 30, 1852.

A Proclamation has been issued by the

A Proclamation has been issued by the Governor, officing a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons concerned in abooting Mr. Wait at Nassau.

The steamer Francis Skiddy reached her dock at 2½ P. M. making the usual landings. She reports having left New York at 7 o'clock and 10 minutes. It is the quickest trip on record.

The Confession of Mathias Skupenski, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 30, 1852. The Court Interpreter had an interview with Mathias Saupenski this morning, who now strenu ously denies having made such disclosures and demand-being confronted with the informer. The latter is a being confronted with the informer. The latter is a man of good reputation, a workman at Cornellus' gas fixtures factory, and apparently could have no object in this hoaxing the public and perjuring himself.

### THREE DAYS

## LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

### News from England and all parts of the Continent.

Cotton Steady-Provisions Advancing.

CONSOLS, 991@100.

The British mail steamship Africa sailed from Liverpool, Saturday, June 19, about 121/2 o'clock, with 79 passengers and the usual mails. She arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, in 1110 days.

The Great Britain arrived in the Mersey on Wednesday evening about forty-five minutes past six o'clock, having experienced fine weather all the way across. She is to be transferred to the Eagle Line of Australian packets belonging to her present owners, and is advertised to leave this port for Melbourne, Port Phillip on 21st August next.

The Humboldt arrived off Cowes on Wednesday evening, having made the quickest passage yet accomplished by this line.

The City of Manchester, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday.

The following are the passengers by the

Africa:

Miss Simpson, Miss Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Earnbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Switzer and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wickstead and three children, Miss Condy, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbault, Mr. Sanders, Miss Mangar, Mr. and Mrs. Stralheim, Mr. and Mrs. Stralheim, Mr. and Mrs. Hills, Mr. S. Hamel, Messrs. Thomas Brittan, Brown, F. D. Walter, Elvis, H. Londheim, De Baquire, James Black, B. Ingralisan, Jr. F. Berwick, D. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Knipe, J. G. Leadbeatar, Cabet, Wilson, Pistor, J. Abegg, Mackenzie, J. H. Bullard, Gigmonx, F. J. Rice, Robert M. Andrew, A. Person, James C. Gillmore, Morlot, R. M. Shaw, W. R. Taylor, John Rose, James A. Farmun, J. F. Welligmonth, Pentice, Hodges, P. Hill, Fanshaw, Jas. F. Mellir, Metcalfe, Wartelle, Miss Ann Taylor, Mr. W. Hunter and daughter, Mr. Obie, Capt. Gupe, Mr. John Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mosscs, Stirn, Jager, George Jackson.

### ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

The House of Commons, in its morning sitting on Thursday, cleared off considerable routine business. Mr. Stafford stated, in answer to a question, that an investigation was being held respecting a quantity of wreek that had come ashore on the coast of Scotland, and had evidently belonged to a large steam-ship—possibly the President.

A bill for the establishment of a Bishop-

ric in New Zealand was read a second time. Mr. Keogh, an Irish member, took oc-

casion to complain of the Queen's proclamation for-bidding Roman Catholic priests to wear ecclesiastical

vestments in public.

Secretary Walpole, in bringing up the report of the Committee on Feargus O'Connor's case, moved that that unfortunate member be discharged from custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and given into the keeping of physicians, according to a request to that effect made by Miss O Connor, his nearest of kin.

At the crening session Lord Nails presented a petition from the Legislature of New South Wales, complaining of the Illiberal nature of the constitution recently conferred upon that Colony, and especially the right reserved by ministers, in the name of the Crown, to vero the decisions of the legislative Assembly with regard to local safairs.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Government has no intention of reducing the

The bill conferring authority to close any burial ground in London that may prove prejudicial to the public health was read a second time.

Mr. Cochrane asked whether the attention of Government and ocen hawn to an accura-recently issued to the working classes by Mazzini, which he (Mr. Cochrane) characterized as "contiduing seditious isnguage as respected England, and insulting as regarded foreign powers." The question not being in order, the Hon. Member gave notice of a motion on

Nothing of importance was transacted by the Lords

On Friday petitions were presented from the Australian Colonies against the transportation of convicts to Van Dieman's Land; also from the Legisla-ture of New South Wales for the redress of certain

The Passengers' Act Amendment Bill The House of Commons was engaged

th business of alight interest.

Madame and M. Goldschmidt are in

A London paper learns that the frigate A London paper realist that the Indian having on board the French envoy deputed to arrange the affairs of Lata Plata, is detained at Madeira by casualties. Sir C. Hotham, the British Commissioner, will therefore await his arrival at Bahia. It is added that Inquiza, President of the Argentine Republic, is desirous to meet the views of the commission, and a reasonable hope exists that the waters of La Plata will soon be opened to the traffic of the world.

Nothing deficiency at as to, when Parlia-

Nothing definite yet as to when Parliament will be dissolved.

#### From Australia. Two other arrivals are reported from

Australia with gold, namely, the Northumberland, with 6,900 ounces, and the Enchanter, with 22,988.

The Cunard Company have arrange-The Cunard Company have arrangements nearly completed for the establishment of their new line of steamships to Australia, via Panama and New-Zesland, and in connection with the mail service between Liverpool and the United States. Their expectation is to secure the carriage of the mails between England and those places, and also to procure from the French Government a contract for Taniti. This project, it is set forth, "will tend to the greater encouragement of British enterprize, and the better protection of British interests in the Pacific."

The London Morning Chronicle contains the following planning paragraph: "We under-

tains the following alarming pursuraph: "We under stand that the Government have taken means to prevent by our navel power any efforts that may be at-tempted by American adventurers against the Virgin-Islands."

## IRELAND.

The proclamation against Romish processions has entered a great deal of indignation, coming as it does at so opportune a moment for Protestant elec-

# FRANCE.

The political news is not of much im-The political news is not of man for ortance. On Toesday the council of State heard the leadings on the Orleans Confiscation case. M. Conset and M. Maigre, appeared on behalf of the governent, and Paul Faore, for the Orleans Family. The oints to which the latter confined his arguments were the confined by the confined by the confined his arguments were confined by the confined by the confined his arguments were confined by the 1852 legitimate proprietors of the estates of Monceaux and Neurily, and 2d, if so, have they ceased to be so in virtue of the decree of January 25d? A decision will be given to-day, (Saturday.)

In the Corps Legislatif the prolongation lst, were the princes of Orleans !

of the Tobacco monopoly till 1st January, 1863, was car-ried unanimously—as was a credit of 170,000 francs for restoration of the old Cauren of St. Ouer, at Rouen. The Delegates of the paper manufactur-

ers have just published a protest against the proposed duty on paper, and show that the tax will not produce more than three millions of france per annum. The printers are preparing a similar memorial.

The Corps Legislatif is to hold an extra ression of some days, to pass railway bills and other

France, except Paris, have received orders to take part in the approaching ceremonies of the Fite Dien.

On dit that M. Veron has in his posses-

sion Cassagnac's manuscript, corrected in the hand-writing of Louis Napoleon, and that his obstinate asser-tions arose from the circumstance of having the proof at hand.

It is reported that a Government journal. to vie with the first-class London press, is about to be established in Paris.

Rumors are reviving respecting the Pre-

It is contradicted that the Minister of the terior intends to stop the pension of Polish Refugees. French shipmasters are complaining of

an impost of 9d per tun levied by the English for hospital dues on all ships entering the river Gambia, Africa. Great inundations are occurring in the south of France. At last accounts the Garoune was rlaing rapidly, and an overflow appeared imminent. The Let was also in a state of flood; the low grounds along its banks were inundated, and much farm stock had been destroyed.

Gen. Lamoriciere arrived at the baths of a-Chapelle on the 14th inst, having been ordered by physician to drink the waters. I mmediately on his al he was waited on by the police.

A Court Martial at Lyons has convicted M. Lancher Cremiesa's land agent of a conspiracy to murder all the officers of the 12th Regt. No particulars of this singular affair are given, except that four ser-gests of the Regiment and two civilians were impli-

ted and are found guilty.

Another strike of importance has occur-At St Etienne 1200 men of the Mining Co. of the

Lofre have struck work. Latest accounts, received on Saturday morning, state that the Council of State has come to a decision respecting the Orleans property. It has adopted the conclusions of the Government Countission, depriving the judicial tribunals of the right to decide in the case, and reserves to the civil jurisdiction the examination of all questions that may arise relative to private property which the Princes of Orlean blod in value of hereditary right. The President has signed

A revolt has broken out in Algeria. On the 2d, a tribe of Arabs, numbering 1,000 rose and at-tacked a camp of French workmen, killing some and tacked a camp of French workmen, killing some and causing the others to flee. The insurgents afterward marched on Ghelma, and on the 4th and 5th had an en-gagement with the troops from Bora and Constantia, in which the French appear to bave been worsted. At all events the insurgents crossed the river Ouled Saha and had advanced to Boussora. Additional troops were expected from Constantia.

### ITALY.

A bill is introduced in the Chamber of A bill is introduced in the Chamber of peputies of Piedmont, for the establishment of marriage by civil contract. By way of settling the difficulty between the Papal See and Piedmont, an administrator is to be named for both the spiritual and temporal affairs of the discesse of Purin—M. Franzoni to retain the title of Arabbishop. M. Amst. had been presented to the diocesse by the Government, but the Pope refuses to ratify the nomination.

The disturbances have been quelled on

On the 31st ult. ninety-seven veterans of the French Empire had a banquet together at Vico, ar Mondovi. Signor Galli, Minister of Finance at

Rome, is laboring under the imputation of twelve se-rious charges of peculating the public funds. Cardinal Antonelli promises to investigate the matter, Murray is still in confinement at Ancona.

Sir Henry Rulwer had left Florence for Rome, probably to endeavor to procure his release.

## SPAIN.

The Alcades of all the town in the Province of Cadiz are to hold a meeting, under the presidency of the Civil Governor, to devise a system of Brilroads for the province.

## GERMANY.

The Post Ampt Gazette of June 12 states that Austria has officially announced to Prussia its suspension of all negotiations relative to a customs treaty with that power. A notification to that effect has been likewise transmitted to "The Darmstadt Cosilition." On the other hand, (we gather from the Independence) there is a feeling in Berlin that M. Schounnausen, who has gone to Vienna temporarily to replace the Prussian Minister, may be charged with overtures for a direct commercial union with Austria, without reference to the German States.

The Federal Diet has adopted the propo-The rederal Diet has adopted the propositions of a Committee as to the indemnities to be awarded to the dismissed functionaries of the German fleet. The new Constitution for the Duchies of Coburg and Gotha is promulated. The Hanoverian Government has rejected the demands of the Equestrian Order respecting the future organization of the Provincial Diets. The landowners will therefore continue to be represented in the Diets without regard to titles of no-bility.

The Oldenburg Diet has given up the conditions on which its accession to the Zollverein were made to depend, and now gives in its adhesion to the Hanoverlan treaty with Prussis.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Our advices out by the Atlantic reported a dull market on Tuesday, with sales of only 1,500 bales. On Wednesday, chiefly after the steamer's sailing, a batter business was done, though still rather tamely, and the market closed with 5,000 bales reported to have changed hands at about previous nature naives reported to have changed hands at about previous rates—sales including 1,000 on speculiation and 500 for export, of which were 500 Surest, 250 Exprian, 200 Pernam, and 100 Babia. On Thursday the demand was rather more free, the steamships Great Britain and Humboldt having arrived in the interim) and holders met the inquiry without any variation in prices.

Sales attained 5,000 bales, of which 1,500 were on speculation and for import. Vesterday 1 Erday 1 the sales were

Sales attained 5,000 bales, of which 1,500 were on specula-tion, and for import Yesterday, (Friday,) the sales were over 5,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken for export, and 1,000 on speculation, at unchanged igures. The market may be regarded as again steady, and, unforeseen circumstances epart, without any immediate tendency to decline. The au-thorized quotations of Friday evening were the same as last week for Fair, namely, Uplands, 5<sub>1</sub>d.; Mobile, 5<sub>1</sub>d.; Orleans, 6<sub>1</sub>d. + Ib. Stock of American on hand at this date 432,000 bales.

## Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

Wright, Gundy & Co.'s Circular.

Per Africa.

No. 34 CHAPEL ST., June 13, 1852.

Our circular advices of 11th Inst., prepared for and forwarded by the Niagara, reported a continuance of the activity which has characterized our Cotton market for some time past, with sales on that day of 10,000 bales, a postacript to same giving the probable extent of business on the 12th at similar figures. On Monday the demand was less active, consequent upon later advices from America reporting comparatively heavy receipts at and slipments from the various ports, together with favorable weather for the new crop, and under which influences prices had a drooping tendency, the sales being limited to 3,000 bales, at a partial decline of id. per 1b. on American descriptions. On Wednesday more tone was manifested, and 5,000 bales charged hands. The Great Britain arrived the same evening, the Hombeldt reaching Southampton about the same time. Yesterday the efferings were more free, but a steadier feeting existed, and sales amounting to 7,000 bales were effected with greater case.

The total sales of the week (as ner details in annexed.

rase.

The total sales of the week, (as per details in annexed statement) amount to 50,540 bales, of which speculators have taken 15,620 and exporters 6,660 bales, and include 42,370 American, of which 12,500 are to speculators, and 5,837 The import for the same time is about 119,665 bales, of which 107,563 are American.

PRICES TO-DAY.

Fait. Middling. Onliner.

large operators, equally applicat is to duyer an early, intite to apprehend in the immediate future, and the present pause may be attributed more to the fact of each being in a position to wait further developments before, on the one nand, increasing, and, on the other, lessening their stocks, than any other circumstance. An expected heavy import just beginning to arrively may occasion a quiet feeling to prevail for a while, during which temporary fluctuations may occur, but the ease in Money matters will do much to check any tendency to further decline in the absance of more influential causes.

The Manchester market for Goods and Yarus has been very tame during the past week, and the actual business continued within a marrow compass. Practically, however, producers have declined to accept lower rates, except in some few instances, and stocks do not accumulate. The Trade have not taken more of the raw material out of this market for the par, four weeks than their average weekly consamption, and it is very questionable if the stock held by them is equal to the estimates previously formed of its extent. Anything calcinated to stimulate the demand would doubtless bring them down in force, although it must be admitted the accurate from the East and South American markets are not arimating.

Little variation has taken place in our Grain market since.

bring them down in total and south American markets are not arcurate from the Flast and South American markets are not arimating.

Little variation has taken place in our Grain market slace the date of our last. The weather has been very favorable for the growing crops, and the promise of an abandant harvest is very cheering. In our immediate neighborhood the season is ten days earlier than at the south, the result of improved farming. Although our foreign import is on a liberal proved farming. Although our foreign import is on a liberal interest, and present raise may be considered as a to have one continue so, and present raise may be considered as a to have operations upon. For the past few days there has been a operations upon. For the past few days there has been a operations upon. For the past few days there has been a operations upon. For the past few days there has been a operations upon. For the past few days there has been a operations, upon. For the past few days there has been a operations upon. For the past few days there has been a operations upon. For the past few days there has been a operations upon. For the past few days there has been a operations upon. For the past few days there has been a operations upon. For the past few days there has been a fair attendance, and good descriptions of Withart sold readily at the days of the past o

Montreal 1000 201 夢 cwt. Bank is in retail inquiry at 7/9 夢 cwt. for Philadelphia

firsts.

Land is firmer, and sales of about 250 tuns have been effected at 52.6 % 51.6 % out, on the apet and to arrive.

TALLOW has advanced to 36.6 % 38.6 % out, as in quality, it which rates about 2.6 casks have changed hands.

LINSKED CARES are without change in value, and transactions limited. The authorities of all the cities in tions limited.

THERNTINE—Sales of 500 bbls good rough have been made at 7,6 \$\psi\$ ewt. Spirits Tarpentine—no transactions, holders declining the reduced rates offered.

Tar.—No sales of American, which are nominally worth 11/ to 11/6 \$\psi\$ bbl.

RESIN has further recorded in value, and sales of 3,000 bbls. have been made at 2/11 down to 2/9 for common amber, up to 8/6 for fine, \$\psi\$ cost.

RICE is unchanged, with a fair inquiry. Sales of 150 tuns are reported at 17/6 to 19/\$\psi\$ cost, in bond.

Otto still continue scarce, and in consequence no business transcired. A recent arrival of Sperm will be offered next week. Yours respectfully.

WRIGHT, GANDY & Co.

### Liverpool Corn Market.

A more active business has been doing the past two days, chieffy in Whear and Floux. For Whear a considerable demand existed for export to Irelene as well as for consumption, and may be quoted 1d. 32d. dearer, with as upward tendency, especially in the finer qualities. Floux is in good request, speculators operating to some extent in the best brands. INDLAN CORN has declined 6d. 32d. P quarter. The weather is very favorable to the growing crops. Yeardays quotations [Friday] were—Whear-Americae, 5 [10 46], Gennessee and Philadelphia, white, 6 [126]3; Balting of the control of the contr bost brands. INDIAN CORN has declined at \$\alpha\_1\$ \gamma\_1\$ \quad \text{Tok weather is very favorable to the growing crops. Yesterdays quotations [Friday] were—Wheat—American, 5/1 \$\pi\_6\$; Gennessee and Philadelphia, white, 6/1 \$\pi\_6\$ 4. Fi.ous—Western Canal, 29/\$\pi\_9\$ 20/6; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20/\$\pi\_2\$2/1; Ohio, 20/\$\pi\_6\$\pi\_2\$2/1; Canadian, 29/\$\pi\_2\$2/1; Sour. 17/\$\pi\_6\$19/. INDIAN CORN—White, 29/\$\pi\_6\$\pi\_6\$2/1; Sur. 17/\$\pi\_6\$19/. No Mite, 29/\$\pi\_6\$\pi\_6\$2/1; Mixed, 39/\$\pi\_6\$\pi\_6\$3/6; Yellow, 39/\$\pi\_6\$\pi\_6\$3/1. No Mital offering.

## Liverpool Provision Market.

#### Liverpool General Markets.

Liverpool General Markets.

Ashes are without much demand; Pearls scarce and advanced to 28; \$\Phi\$ cwt. Bask, Quercitron, 3d lower; Philatirs in retail demand at 7; 6d. \$\Phi\$ cwt. Bresswax, little doing. Dyswoons, limited transactions; Campechy Logwood, £5 15; \$\Phi\$ tun; St. Domingo, £3 10; Hondurss, £4 2; 6d.; Camwood, £28 19; Nav4a Sroræ-Resin pleatiful and lower; 3,000 bbls changed hands at 2; 9d. \$\Phi\$3 if for common; Turpentine, large imports; 500 bbls good rough sold at 7; 6d.; Spirits in fair demand at 40; 17 ar, no sales of American. Sugar has been taken freely, particularly of foreign, at quotations. Rice in rather better demand; 120 theress Carolina, in bond, at 18; 6d. Ohls, no transactions; all descriptions scarce.

Money Market.

The Erglish funds continue to manifest great firmness, but with ut further advance. Mosky is daily becoming more plentiful, and expected remittances from Australia and elsewhere indicate that a still greater amount of unemployed capital will be thrown into the market. It is difficult to obtain even one P cent on deposits on call. Owing to this superabundance, capitalists have tad their attention directed more to miscellaneous and foreign investments, both of which exhibit increased activity.

Gold continues to arrive—the Blackwall, one of the ships reported on the way has come up, bringing 57.413 ounces; worth £228,000; and the arrivals from America, although part goes to the Continent, tend furths to keep up the general glut in Europe. The amount of Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £310,000, with an estimated addition next week of half-a-million. The total amount of Coin and Bullion in both departments, by the returns published last night, (Friday) is £21,150,000.

English Railway Shares are buoyant, and are dealt in with continence. French are also asked for. Considerable business has been transacted in Steamboat Shares.

The foreign Stock market is lively. Austrian Scrip continues to advance, although, it appears to us, there is something in the movements of this Stock not altogether patent to outside's. Peruvian Bonds have experienced an advance, Ogrands deferred, Mexican, and Businos Ayrean have been operated to some extent.

A feeling of inquietude is beginning to gain ground among

Granada deferred, Mexican, and Buenos Ayrean usve been operated to some extent.

A feciling of inquiestude is beginning to gain ground among holders of the latter bonds, who imagine that the opportunity afforded by the fall of Ross has not been embraced with the energy it might have been, but we offer no opinion as to the correctness of the supposition. An announcement in the London Times, by Col. Faclo, states the amount of Mexican Old Five Per Cent Stock received to 17th inst, as follows: A 25,916; B 7,912; C 7,482; D 7,537; total, 45,793, which is cancelled by a corresponding issue of New Three Per Cents.

lows: A 25,96; B 7,912; C 7,422; D 7,537; total, 49,705, which is cancelled by a corresponding issue of Now Three Per Cents.

Gold Mining Shares are in favor. On Thursday purchases were made of Nouvea Monde, and a slight advance established. In this connection, it may be mentioned, that among the passengers by the outward Brazilian Mail steamer Orinoco this week, was Schor Gonzalez, late Minister of Finance of New-Granada, who proceeds to the seat of the Bogotan Government as Political Agent of the Atlantic and Beacht. Junction Company, and will afterward negotiate for the New Granadan Mining Company, lately established in London. He is accompanied by Mr. Whiteford, a Mining Engineer, who purposes landing at Carthagena to survey the Province of Anticquieu and the weatern side of the Gordilliera Occidental for valuable mines known to have existed under the Spanish regime.

Among the miscellaneous shares, are quoted, British American Land Co., ex. div., 25; Canada Co., 50; Hudson's Bey Stock, 206.

## American Stocks.

American Stocks.

So	Cent. Eds.	1802	1023	2010	ex div.
U. S. 6	Cent. Eds.	1808	1073	2010	ex div.
U. S. 6	Cent. Eds.	1808	1073	2010	ex div.
U. S. 6	Cent. Incr. Stock.	1804	1003	ex div.	
U. S. 6	Cent. Incr. Stock.	1804	1003	ex div.	
U. S. 6	Cent. Incr. Stock.	1804	1003	ex div.	
V. Y. State 5	Cent. Stock.	1808	95	20	20
Pennsylvaria 5	Cent. Stock.	1870-1875	1044	20105	ex div.
Mass. 5	Cent. Ster. Eds.	1808	107	2013	
Maryland 5	Cent. Ster. Eds.	1808	107	2013	
Kentucky 6	Cent. Eds.	1808	1904	2015	
Tennessee 6	Cent. Eds.	1808	1904	2015	
Canada 6	Cent. Ster. Eds.	1809	107	2013	
Canada 6	Cent. Ster. Eds.	1809	107	2013	
Canada 6	Cent. Ster. Eds.	1809	107	2013	
Canada 6	Cent. Ster. Eds.	1809	107	2013	
Canada 6	Cent. Eds.	1809	107	2013	
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Canada 6	Cent. Eds.	1809	107	2013	
Canada 6	Cent. Eds.	1809	107	2013	
Canada 6	Cent. Eds.	107	2013		
Canada 6	Cent. Eds.	107	2013		
Canada 6	Cent. E	Boston City 5 P cent. Bds. . ,	1854	114 20115	
Montreal City 6 P cent. Bds. . ,	1855	1852	94 26 95		
Montreal City 6 P cent. Bds. . ,	1857	1858	186 20 37		
Philadelphia & Reading R. R.	7 P cent. Mortrage Bds. .	1860	81 26 32		
N. Y. & Erie 7 P ct. (1st mor), 1868	1839	106 20197			
N. Y. & Erie 7 P ct. (2d mor.)	1852	93 26 99			
N. Y. & Erie 7 P ct. Conv. .	1852	90 36 99			
Mich. Central 2 P cent. Conv. .	1860	97 26 99			
Ohio Central 7 P cents. . . .	1881	96 26	-		

Freights to all ports in the United States are dull and low. Two New York Packets have been taken for Australia, at about six pounds nett per register ton. One American sutp has been taken for Calcutta, at about £410 for the round royage. Several slips are taking cargoes of bulk salt for Boston, on Owners' account. Rates for Iron to New York and Philadelphia, by Packets, 12,6 per ton. To Boston, by Packets, 15; Transient Ships, 12,6. To New Orleans, 15/10 70s. Freights.

to 20s.

PASSENGERS.—Ships cannot get a full compliment without detention, and at very low prices. To New York about £2 5; all other ports nominal. For Australia passengers plenty and prices about £17 for staerage.

The Amended Passenger Act is expected to pass before the dissolution of the present Parliament.

# Rates of Exchange.

Foreign Exchanges are rather lower. Amsterdam, 13.14 & 12.1—at sight, 12.012; Hamburg, 13.101.013.101; Paris, 25.05.02.50; —0. at sight, 25.35.02.50; Frankfort, 12.14.06.13.104. Antwerp, 25.06.02.50; Leghorn, 30.70/20.711; Prace of Gold, in bars, standard, Poz., £2 17.6; do. Silver bars, standard, Poz., £2 17.6; do. Silver bars, transfer & Standard, Poz., £2 17.6; do. Silver & Standard, Poz.,

# State of Trade.

In Manchester, (Friday evening, 18th,) the advantage to buyers caused by the Great Britain and Humboldt's advices may be stated at † per Ib. in. Water Twists generally, and also in Mule below 50's; in 40's rather more than that. On the other hand, Yarns adapted for the Russian trade from 50's upward are in better request, and improving in value. The leaning of Shirtings and similar fabrics is against sellers, aithough quotations are unaltered, this tendency being caused by the tener of Indian advices. No apprehension is entertained that any general fall of prices will immediately ensue. At Bradford Summer Fair there was a food inquiry for Woollen Goods, suitable for the fair trade, but at very low offers. Complaints are still made by the Nottingbam Lace Manufacturers of the state of their trade, which they say is rather worse than better. State of Trade in France.

State of Trade in France.

The Pariston manufacturers have received large orders for exportation since Mouday last, but the retail business does not partake of the same activity. Articles of primary necessity used in manufactories are still rising, and it is feared that their high price will necessarily diminish the demand for French manufactured silk, woolen and cotton goods, which, owing to their chespness, have hitherto obtained a preference in the American market. The Corn markets are still stagnant, in consequence of the raiss. Some trillag purchases of Whilat were made at Nantes, for England. All other Grains are doll. Other Continental Markets.

# At Antwerp the market is firm for Rick and Coffre, with moderate transactions. Notar in good demand. Corress as previous rates. At Amsterdam little is doing in either OFREE OF RICE, but prices suffer no decline. Tokaccomm. Sugar in request at prices. LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

BY THE TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL. LONDON, Saturday Morning.

No news of much interest. The Paris Bourse is heavy, and last night a fall of 15 centimes was

announced. The Austrian loan is quoted at 94% -hera it is 414 @ 414 premium. Equador 414. Peruvian Sixes 105. Chillan 106. The Under Secretary for the Colonies stated in the House last night that the law officers of the Crown had, so far back as 1834, decided that the

Lobos islands belonged to Peru; and although representations had been made to the Government of Peru to allow British ships to import guano, they had not hitherto, been attended with success. Continental dispatches contain no news

of importance. Our country letters state that seasonable

rains are bringing forward the srops, and generally we have good accounts of the corn. Wheat is however, purchased in Holland and France for England, but not in quantity. The potatoe rot seems to have stayed its ravages this season.